

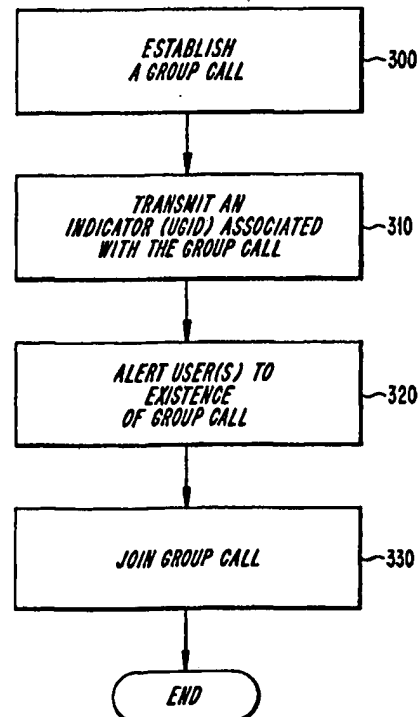


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**(54) Title:** USER GROUP INDICATION AND STATUS CHANGE IN RADIOCOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**(57) Abstract**

The present invention sets forth group call services which uses broadcast or point-to-point radiocommunication resources to provide information to a mobile station user. First, indications of existing group calls are transmitted to mobile stations. Then, users of mobile stations are alerted to the existence of relevant group calls, i.e., those calls in which they are eligible to participate.



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## USER GROUP INDICATION AND STATUS CHANGE IN RADIOCOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

### BACKGROUND

5           The present invention relates generally to the provision of information services in radiocommunication systems and, more particularly, to efficiently providing user group functionality services in conjunction with existing radiocommunication services and systems.

10           The cellular telephone industry has made phenomenal strides in commercial operations in the United States as well as the rest of the world. Growth in major metropolitan areas has far exceeded expectations and is rapidly outstripping system capacity. If this trend continues, the effects of this industry's growth will soon reach even the smallest markets. In addition to a commercial demand for increased capacity and quality of service, these trends also suggest a demand for an  
15           increase in the types of services provided by radiocommunication systems.

          As users become more accustomed to using radiocommunication devices, their expectations regarding the capabilities of these devices also grows. For example, many users expect, or will come to expect, that cellular telephones should provide at least the same types of service that are provided by conventional,  
20           land-line telephone systems. One example of a popular landline based service which Applicant also anticipates will be widely desired by radiocommunication device users is the so-called conference or group call, wherein a plurality of users having different terminals are connected together and able to transmit and receive to all of the other active members of the group.

25           To implement group call functionality in radiocommunication systems, a user group identification (UGID) code is assigned to each of a number of different subsets of mobile stations. Consider the conceptual example depicted in Figure 1. Therein, a plurality of mobile stations (MS) 10 are logged-in, i.e., powered on,

registered with the system using the system's registration procedure and listening to a control channel, via respective base stations (BS) 30. MS 20 is not currently logged-in this example, e.g., MS 20 is powered off. Each mobile station in this example belongs to one of user groups 1, 2 or 3 (although those skilled in the art will appreciate that mobile stations can, of course, belong to multiple user groups or no user groups). When a call is requested for a particular user group, a page message is transmitted from the system in areas where users in this particular group have registered. In the example of Figure 1, suppose that a user group call is requested for UGID = 1. Then, the page message includes the UGID for this particular user group, such that mobile stations which are not in this particular user group ignore the page message. For example, the MSs having UGID = 2 or 3 in Figure 1 would ignore this particular paging message.

For mobile stations that receive the page which are within this particular user group, an indication is generated at the mobile station to inform the user that he or she has received a group call page. This indication can, for example, take the form of a tone generated by the mobile station. If the user acknowledges the page, then a page response message is transmitted to the system. Finally, a channel assignment for the group call is granted to the responding mobile stations within the group of interest.

One problem associated with this group call service is that some mobile stations which support users within the relevant user group will not inform their respective users of the group call. This may occur for several reasons, e.g., the mobile stations may not be logged-in to receive the page, the mobile station may not be within the service area where pages are delivered, or the mobile stations may be logged-in but the user may not be in the proximity of the unit to receive an alert. Since these pages may not be repeated by the system, these users may miss their opportunity to join the group call. Using the above example, MS 20 in Figure 1 will not receive the page for the group call associated with UGID = 1

and, if it logs in to the system during the group call, has no way of informing its user of the existence of this call.

Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide techniques and systems for providing an indication of which user groups currently have established group calls in radiocommunication systems to avoid the problem wherein an uninformed user is loses an opportunity to access an ongoing user group call. Moreover, it would further be desirable to provide group users and group managers with additional information related to group calls to enhance this valuable service.

## SUMMARY

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide techniques which support user group functionality in a manner which provides individual users with the opportunity (and information needed) to join group calls at any time. One exemplary embodiment of the present invention transmits information regarding active user group connections on a broadcast channel, i.e., a point-to-multipoint resource. In this way a mobile station can update its information regarding active user groups by listening to the broadcast channel, e.g., after power-on. The mobile station can then provide an indication to its user regarding active user groups of interest and the user can determine whether or not to join the active user group connection.

According to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the indication regarding the existence of an active user group call can be provided on a point-to-point channel rather than a broadcast channel. Examples of point-to-point implementations of the present invention include providing active user group call indications along with registration responses from the system, or using short message service (SMS) functionality.

In addition to providing an indicator of which user groups (if any) have active group calls, exemplary embodiments of the present invention provide for the transmission and reception of auxiliary information which better enables the

recipient to understand the nature of the active group call. For example, this auxiliary information may include one or more of the number of users in the group currently connected, the elapsed time of the group call, the identity of users participating in the group call, information regarding the topic of the group call, as well as other types of information described below.

Still other exemplary embodiments of the present invention relate to the terminals or mobile stations which are adapted to use the group call information transmitted by the system. Such terminals or mobile stations according to the present invention provide various types of alerts for informing users of established group calls, as well as providing the user with the auxiliary information described above. In some exemplary embodiments, the user can selectively enable different alerts to be used to inform him or her of the existence of a group call based on a priority level of the call.

Yet other exemplary embodiments of the present invention focus on management of group call information. Each user group may have some particular central management facility which can participate in coordinating communication within the group. This facility can cooperate with the radiocommunication system to adjust, for example, the types and values of the auxiliary information transmitted to the users within the group.

## **20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The above objects and features of the present invention will be more apparent from the following description of the exemplary embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates a plurality of different mobile stations associated with different user groups in a radiocommunication system;

Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary radiotelephone system into which the present invention may be implemented; and

Figure 3 is a flowchart depicting an exemplary method according to the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5           The following description is written in terms of a cellular radiotelephone system, but it will be understood that Applicant's invention is not limited to that environment. More specifically, the following description is written using terms which may be associated with TIA/EIA 136 compliant systems, but it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the present invention may be  
10 implemented in other communication applications including those which are designed in accordance with other standards, e.g., GSM, IS-95 or PDC, as well as those which use other access methodologies, e.g., CDMA.

Figure 2 illustrates an example of a conventional cellular radio communication system 100 in which exemplary embodiments of the present  
15 invention can be applied. The radio communication system 100 includes a plurality of radio base stations 170a-n connected to a plurality of corresponding antennas 130a-n. The radio base stations 170a-n in conjunction with the antennas 130a-n communicate with a plurality of mobile terminals (e.g. terminals 120a, 120b and 120m) within a plurality of cells 110a-n using, for example, digital  
20 control channels (DCCHs) and digital traffic channels (DTCs) to communicate voice, data or other types of information. Communication from a base station to a mobile terminal is referred to as the downlink, whereas communication from a mobile terminal to the base station is referred to as the uplink.

The base stations are connected to a mobile telephone switching office  
25 (MSC) 150. Among other tasks, the MSC coordinates the activities of the base stations, e.g., during group calls. The MSC, in turn, can be connected to a public switched telephone network (PSTN) 160, which services various landline connected communication devices 180a, 180b and 180c. Additionally, the system

may include, or be connected to, one or more user group central management units 190, whose operation and functionalities are described in more detail below.

These nodes within the system 100 can be used to set-up group calls between responding, logged-in mobile stations using known techniques. From an  
5 air interface resource perspective, a group call can be set-up by assigning each participating group member to a traffic channel and coordinating the group functionality within the system. Alternatively, at least for the downlink, a group call can be established by allocating a common channel to be received by all participating members of the group.

10 A group call can be coordinated between participating members of the group in a variety of ways. Initially, the system will receive a request from a communication device, either associated with the PSTN (e.g., one of devices 180a, 180b or 180c) or with the radio portion of the system (e.g., one of mobile stations 120a, 120b or 120m), to initiate a group call associated with a particular UGID.  
15 The system will then identify which logged-in mobile station(s) are members of that particular user group. For instance, a mobile station may be preregistered for user group operation within one or more specific user groups as a result of its service subscription in its home MSC.

When an MSC receives a registration wherein the mobile subscriber is  
20 requesting that the mobile station be included in calls directed to a specific user group, the serving MSC can contact the home MSC to determine whether or not the requesting mobile station is allowed to participate in this particular user group. The home MSC informs the visited MSC of the home MSC's decision to either approve or deny service for the requested user group. If the home MSC decides to  
25 approve the request, the serving MSC sends back a registration acceptance message to the requesting mobile station. If the mobile station does not receive a registration accept message, the mobile station will know that its request has been denied and will not activate user group operation for that user group.



This type of procedure will enable the radiocommunication system to page the logged-in mobile stations associated with a particular group when a request for a group call is received. In order to send messages to distinct user groups, a user group identity field (UGID) can be included in the page message, e.g., in the SPACH layer 2 protocol of the EIA/TIA 136 standard. By using this group identity, the communication system can page the entire user group in any given paging area by sending only one page message.

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention extend the functionality of group calls as applied to radiocommunication systems in a number of different ways. First described are embodiments of the present invention which provide users with an indication that a group call has been established, which permits non-participating group members with an opportunity to selectively decide to join the group call. This feature of exemplary embodiments of the present invention is particularly useful for permitting recently logged-in mobile stations to inform their users of the existence of a group call in which he or she might be interested in participating, as well as to provide users returning to their already logged-in mobile station with the same opportunity.

#### **Using a Broadcast Channel to Inform Users of Group Calls**

According to an exemplary implementation of the present invention an indicator of established group calls(s) is transmitted by the radiocommunication system on a broadcast channel, e.g., a time multiplexed channel within a control channel that every mobile station which is camped (i.e., logged-in) on a particular control channel is listening to. Most commonly found cellular systems, e.g., GSM, IS-136, IS-95 and PDC have a broadcast channel, often referred to as the BCCH. According to one exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the indicator of established group calls can include transmitting, on the BCCH, the UGIDs of those groups which have established group calls. There are, however, a number of different, exemplary techniques by which the mobile station can obtain

this broadcast information and use it to determine whether to inform the user of the existence of a group call.

For example, a dedicated user group change flag (UGCF) can be provided on the paging channel (e.g., another time or code multiplexed channel which may be found on the control channel in addition to the BCCH). The paging channel is typically the only channel read by a mobile station while in standby (sleep) mode. In the assigned paging channel, i.e., one assigned timeslot out of a number of available timeslots, two change flags are currently defined in the ANSI 136 standard, which flags inform mobile stations whether there have been any changes in the broadcast information on different broadcast resources (specifically, one change flag for the S-BCCH and one for the E-BCCH and the F-BCCH). These flags allow mobile stations to avoid having to reread all of the available information if there have been no changes. Thus, a new UGCF could be added so that mobile stations don't read the UGIDs being transmitted on the BCCH if they haven't changed since the last reading cycle. In this way, the mobile station conserves battery power by limiting its reading of the transmitted UGIDs. The interested reader is directed to U.S. Patent No. 5,404,355 for more information on change flags, the disclosure of which is expressly incorporated here by reference. Moreover, if the UGCF contains additional information, e.g., identifying which group(s) or range of groups have new group call information on the BCCH, this will aid mobiles in determining whether the changed information is of interest to them, i.e., to avoid the case where a special group, that is constantly establishing group calls for which only a small subset of mobile stations are interested, drives all mobile stations to read the BCCH.

Alternatively, if no dedicated UGCF is provided and if, for example, the user group call information is provided as a channel within the S-BCCH, then the mobile station could check the existing change flag associated therewith. In this case, the mobile would re-read the transmitted UGIDs whenever a change was indicated for the S-BCCH.

If the user group information does not have a dedicated change flag on the paging channel and it is not coupled to the S-BCCH change flag (or E-BCCH/F-BCCH change flag, then the mobile station may instead perform periodic updates of the broadcast user group information. For example, the mobile station may  
5 acquire the established group call information when it logs-in to the system and then, re-read the portion of the BCCH containing the transmitted UGIDs periodically to update its information pertaining to established user group calls. Alternatively, the BCCH could itself contain a UGID change flag which the mobile station could periodically read prior to selectively reading all of the transmitted  
10 UGID information.

Yet another mechanism for obtaining user group call information from a broadcast resource according to the present invention, empowers the user to trigger the mobile station to read the broadcast resource containing the indicator(s) of established user group calls. For example, the user can be provided with a  
15 user selectable menu option, a sequence of keypad entries ("##54"), etc., which action by the user commands the mobile station to display or otherwise output the established group calls associated with that user's UGID. The mobile station may then refresh or update its knowledge of the established group calls in any of the manners described above, e.g., by reading the broadcast channel containing the  
20 user group call information in response to the user's request, checking the UGCF (in the paging channel or in the BCCH), checking the S-BCCH change flag, etc. This same mechanism can provide the user with the option of requesting additional information about ongoing group calls, e.g., the identity of participating group members.

25 Thus, a mobile station which is camped on a control channel and able to listen to the BCCH may then learn about the existence of ongoing group calls. However, prior to notifying or informing the user (described more below) about the existence of such calls, the mobile station can compare the UGIDs broadcast on the control channel with one or more UGIDs stored in a memory device (not

shown) of the mobile station. The stored UGIDs correspond to those user groups to which the user of the mobile station belongs. Since different users may, at different times, use the same mobile station equipment, it is also possible to have different UGID lists associated with different users. Then, the mobile station can  
5 compare the received UGIDs from the broadcast channel with the UGID list associated with the current user of the mobile station or with all of the UGID lists stored therein.

The mobile station can recognize the appropriate UGID(s) for comparison, i.e., those associated with the current user of the mobile station, in a number of  
10 different ways. For example, the user may be prompted to enter his or her UGID(s) into the mobile station when he or she powers on the mobile station and/or logs-in to the system. Alternatively, some mobile stations employ removable smart cards which contain various information elements associated with a user, e.g., his or her preferences for mobile station operation, encryption key(s),  
15 UGID(s), sub-UGID(s), etc. When the user inserts his or her smart card into the mobile station, the mobile station will then recognize the relevant UGID(s)/sub-UGID(s) for identifying relevant group calls for the purpose of informing the current user of the mobile station. As a third alternative, the user may enter some other number, e.g., an employee number, into the mobile station, which number  
20 can then be mapped to a stored UGID list.

In any event, if the UGID comparison results in a match, then the mobile station can inform the user of the existence of the group call. Informing the user (and the manner in which this is accomplished) may be further conditioned or varied based upon the priority level of the group call, if provided as auxiliary  
25 information (described below), or other user selectable/programmable criteria.

In addition to the UGIDs, there may be auxiliary information transmitted together with the indicator which can be used by the receiving mobile stations and/or users in handling the existence of a relevant group call. This auxiliary information can include, for example:

- a number of participating members associated with a group call;
- identities (e.g., names) of the participating group call members;
- a priority or importance level of a group call, which level may have been set by one of the participating members, e.g., the person who initiated the call, or  
5 a group manager as described below;
- a time elapsed since the group call started;
- a request or priority level to all non-participating group members to join the group call;
- a group call identifier (i.e., a sub ID of a UGID), since there may be  
10 several group calls established at one time for the same group, this identifier can be used to permit the user to select which particular call within the group he or she would prefer to be connected to;
- a name of the group and sub-groups (e.g., Durham Police - North).

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the foregoing are merely examples of  
15 the types of auxiliary information which can be transmitted along with, or instead of, an indicator associated with the existence of an established group call and that other types of information may also be transmitted.

If desired, the indicator (as well as the auxiliary information) may be encrypted (or scrambled) such that only group members (of a particular group) can  
20 read this messages. Alternatively, the indicator (and/or the auxiliary information) may be transmitted in an unencrypted form. If encrypted, the mobile station will apply the appropriate decryption key to read this information. Various mechanisms for supplying the proper decryption key to the mobile station, e.g., downloading the key over the radiocommunication system's air interface or from a  
25 personal computer, inputting the key via the mobile station's keypad and providing the key in the mobile station's removable smart card (e.g., SIM card), etc. can be used. Those readers interested in obtaining more information regarding the implementation of encryption techniques to broadcast information in

radiocommunication systems are directed to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/132,232, entitled "Broadcast Access Service Control", filed on August 11, 1998 to Applicant, the disclosure of which is expressly incorporated here by reference.

## 5      **Using a Point-to-Point Channel to Inform Users of Group Calls**

According to a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the information described above (i.e., the indicator and/or the auxiliary information) is sent to the mobile station as a point-to-point message. One mechanism for transmitting this information as a point-to-point message is when the mobile  
10 performs a registration to the system. In cellular systems, the system responds to a registration by the mobile station with an acknowledgment message or signal indicating either that the mobile is considered logged-in or that its registration request is rejected. If the mobile is accepted, the Home Location Register (HLR), a database used to track the whereabouts of the mobile, is typically informed.  
15 Often the registration is accompanied by an authentication of the mobile station.

According to this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the Registration Response message can contain the information (i.e., the indicator and/or the auxiliary information described above) about established group calls for which the mobile is eligible to participate in. For example, in radiocommunication  
20 systems which are compliant with the TIA/EIA 136 standard, the Registration Response message includes an optional Display information element which can carry the information associated with the established group call(s), i.e., the indicator and/or the auxiliary information. The information contained in this element, when received, will be displayed on the screen of the mobile station. Of  
25 course, those skilled in the art will appreciate that other types of messages could be used to carry this established user group call information.

In this exemplary embodiment, since a targeted point-to-point message is used to convey information to the mobile station regarding the existence of group

calls, the system can perform the comparison described above for the broadcast channel exemplary embodiment. That is, the system can obtain the UGID(s) associated with this particular user's subscription and compare these UGID(s) with those associated with any existing group calls. If a match occurs, then the system  
5 can include the information associated with such group calls as part of the registration response message.

Another alternative to using the registration mechanism for sending the group call information is to use the point-to-point Short Message Service (SMS). SMS services are conventionally used to transmit short text messages to mobile  
10 stations which are displayed on the screens or otherwise output (e.g., by translating the text message into synthesized voice which is output via the mobile station's speaker) by the mobile stations. All cellular standards currently support the SMS service. The group call information described above could be transmitted to the mobile station using the SMS service at any desired time. For example, this  
15 option can be triggered when the mobile arrives in a cell or when powering up to inform the user of relevant group calls. Alternatively, the user could request an update regarding established user group calls whereupon the mobile station could transmit an SMS message requesting relevant UGIDs and, optionally, some or all of the auxiliary information described above.

## 20 **User Group Central Management**

Group calls can be coordinated by an adjunct system which is part of, or connected to the radiocommunication system. For example, when the mobile's presence is recognized by the radiocommunication system, the system may forward this information to a user group central management (UGCM) unit 190,  
25 e.g., at a police station. The UGCM 190 operates to coordinate information and activities associated with group calls. For example, unit 190 can be used to monitor existing group calls (for a particular group, e.g., Durham Police), as well as track the status of members of the group which are stored in a local database.

The group operator in the group center may, depending on the circumstances, issue a request to a particular wireless user to enter the group call, e.g., by issuing an SMS message as relayed by the radiocommunication system to which the UGCM unit 190 is connected. The UGCM unit 190 can, of course, also  
5 dial the number directly to the wireless user and thereby enter the user into the group call. The dialed number may be related to the normal cellular identifier (e.g., MIN or IMSI). Depending on the particular cellular standard, a mobile may or may not be responsive to both its MIN/IMSI or UGID at this point. The group manager uses the appropriate number to address the user.

10 The UGCM 190 can acquire its knowledge of logged-in users in a number of different ways. For example, the HLR can inform the UGCM 190 when a group member (i.e., a user having an appropriate UGID) registers with the system 100. Alternatively, the UGCM 190 may periodically poll the HLR to determine if new group members have recently logged-in.

15 The UGCM 190 can also acquire mobile station position information to provide a map display by which a group operator can more readily coordinate group call activity. Radiocommunication systems are now beginning to require that operators be able to locate mobile stations, e.g., to service emergency (911) calls. Various techniques can be used to locate mobile stations, e.g., triangulation  
20 on received signals by the base stations or other adjunct, fixed equipment, GPS devices in the mobile stations, etc. For more information on various techniques and implementations for locating mobile stations in radiocommunication systems, the interested reader is directed to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/839,861 entitled "Interaction between Adjunct Positioning System and Radiocommunication  
25 Systems" to Raith et al., and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled "A Cellular Positioning System that Compensates for Received Signal Delays in Positioning Radio Receivers" to Ramesh et al., both of which were filed on April 22, 1997 and both of which are expressly incorporated here by reference.



Assuming that radiocommunication system 100 and/or the mobile stations 120 are capable of providing location information, this information can be provided to the UGCM unit 190 in a variety of ways. For example, the system can regularly update UGCM 190 regarding the position of logged-in mobile stations associated with its relevant user group(s) which it acquires using one of the known techniques described in the aforementioned patent applicaitons. Alternatively, the mobile station could send its location directly to UGCM 190 if it obtains its own location information, e.g, via GPS. In this way, the UGCM's usage of positioning information would then be transparent to radiocommunication system 100. As yet another alternative, the system could receive the position information from each mobile 120 and forward that information to the UGCM 190 when polled.

#### **Type of User Alert Signal**

As described above, Applicant envisions that exemplary embodiments of the present invention include mobile stations (or other radiocommunication devices) that alert a user responsive to receipt of information associated with an existing group call which the user may join. Some exemplary embodiments will provide this alert using the mobile stations' existing displays. The information may simply be displayed as it is received over the broadcast or point-to-point channel. Alternatively, the mobile station may have stored information which maps UGIDs (and sub-UGIDs) to the name of the group (or sub-group). The text based name may then be retrieved from memory and displayed instead of the UGID actually received by the mobile station. Other mappings are also possible for certain auxiliary information.

Consider the following examples wherein a user group is the Durham Police. This group has several sub-groups. Auxiliary information transmitted along with the UGID/SUBUGID includes location, subject and status associated

with the group call. The information displayed at a group user's mobile station (for this example) may then appear as follows:

Durham Police - North  
Location: 122 Twisty Road  
5 Subject: Road Accident  
Status: Under Control

Durham Police - North  
Location: 4101 Wedded Bliss Lane  
10 Subject: Domestic Violence  
Status: Send Backup

Durham Police - South  
Location: Pleasant Valley  
Subject: Sport Event  
15 Status: please redirect traffic to Jump road exit, local officers please dial in.

In addition to (or as an alternative to) displaying the status of relevant group calls on a screen of the mobile station, the mobile station's response to a received group call indication can include other outputs, e.g, an audible alert signal, activation of a vibrator or a voice alert (e.g., based on a prestored  
20 synthesized voice alert or a text-to-voice conversion of some of the received text information). For this to be possible, the Display information element described above as an exemplary implementation may not be sufficient since the text-based information carried therein is transparent to the mobile device.

Accordingly, an additional, specially defined information element can be  
25 provided whose reception triggers the other output device(s) to inform the user of the existence of a relevant group call(s). Some existing radiocommunication technology may provide the ability for a user to request his or her mobile station to output an alert when an SMS message is received, although the currently defined Display information element in the TIA/EIA 136 standard is not typically  
30 accompanied by an alert signal. For the BCCH case, as described above, the mobile station may be set to alert the user when one or more of its UGIDs are present.

It is further desirable to provide the user with control over the mechanisms by which the mobile station alerts the user of the existence of a relevant group call. For example, the user should be able to enable/disable the provision of an alert, as well as enable/disable the type of alert if the mobile station supports multiple alerting options. Thus, a user may select (e.g., using the keyboard) that, when his or her mobile unit is powered on, receipt of information regarding a relevant, active group call results in a display alert, an audible alert (sound effect or voice) or a vibration alert. Alternatively, any two or more of these output forms could be combined. This preference may also be stored in the smart card.

To provide even greater flexibility, the user may tie the alert type to the priority of the group call. For example, a user could program his or her mobile station to output a display only alert if the group call has a low priority, a display and vibrate alert if the group call has a mid-level priority and a display/vibrate/audible alert for high priority group calls.

Alternatively, different sound effects could correspond to different levels of priority so that a user could audibly determine the importance associated with the opportunity to join a call. For example, if the UGCM 190 transmits auxiliary information associated with the subject of the group call and the user group has predefined subject categories, the user of a particular mobile station could associate the received subject information to a particular sound effect using menu selections or other user programming techniques of the mobile station. In this way, he or she would know the subject being discussed on the group call without having to read the display or join the call simply by identifying the specific sound effect generated by the mobile station as the alert.

## **Indications About Members Joining to or Terminating from a Group Call**

When a new member joins an established group call, the system sends an indication to the already participating members informing them that a new member

has joined. This can be a simple alert signal or can contain identifying text (e.g., the name) associated with the newly participating member.

The identifying text can be create as follows. When accessing the system, the mobile station typically sends a numerical identifier (e.g., MIN and/or IMSI) thereto. When added to a group call, the system 100 or UGCM 190 may  
5 translate the numerical identifier of the newly participating member into a user name through its subscription data base. Then, the system can forward the identifying text (or a numerical identifier that is mapped into text by the mobile stations) to the participating members for display on their terminal screens. When  
10 a member terminates its participation in the group call, similar information as that described above for newly added members can be provided to the remaining participants.

To summarize various aspects of the present invention, consider the flowchart of Figure 3 which depicts an exemplary method for handling group calls according to the present invention. Therein, at step 300, a group call is  
15 established, e.g., using the paging technique described above. Then, at step 310, an indication is transmitted indicating the existence of the group call, which indication may include the corresponding UGID and, optionally, other descriptive auxiliary information. This information can be transmitted using a broadcast  
20 resource (i.e., point-to-multipoint) or a directed resource (i.e., point-to-point). Next, at step 320, an alert is generated to inform the user based on any of the foregoing techniques. Finally, at step 330, an informed user may opt to join the identified group call.

While the present invention has been described with respect to certain  
25 exemplary embodiments, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention would equally apply to other such systems. Many variants and combinations of the techniques taught above may be devised by a person skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as described by the following claims.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method for communicating in a system which supports group calls comprising the steps of:  
establishing a group call between at least two members of a user  
5 group; and  
transmitting, subsequent to said step of establishing, an indicator, on a broadcast channel, which identifies said established group call.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:  
encrypting said indicator such that only group members can decode  
10 said indicator.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:  
transmitting auxiliary information, associated with said established group call, together with said indicator on said broadcast channel.
- 15 4. The method of claim 3, wherein said auxiliary information is associated with at least one of: a number of active members currently connected to said established group call, a priority level of said established group call, a time since said established group call was initiated, an urgency level associated with unconnected members joining said established group call, and an identifier of said  
20 established group call.
5. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:  
reading, at a terminal, said indicator from said broadcast channel;  
comparing a user group identity associated with said indicator to at least one stored user group identity associated with a user of said terminal; and

selectively informing said user of said established group call based on a result of said comparing step.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein said step of selectively informing said user further comprises the step of:

5 displaying information associated with said user group on a display of said terminal.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein said step of selectively informing said user further comprises the step of:

10 triggering a vibrating device built into said terminal to notify said user of said established group call.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein said step of selectively informing said user further comprises the step of:

emitting, from said terminal, an audible sound indicating an opportunity for the user to join said established group call.

15 9. The method of claim 5, further comprising the step of:

inputting, by said user, a request to participate in said established group call; and

transmitting, by said terminal, a signal requesting participation in said established group call.

20 10. A method for communicating in a system which supports group calls comprising the steps of:

establishing a group call between at least two members of a user group; and

transmitting, subsequent to said step of establishing, an indicator, on a point-to-point channel, which identifies said established group call.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising the step of:  
encrypting said indicator such that only group members can decode  
5 said indicator.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising the step of:  
transmitting auxiliary information, associated with said established  
group call, together with said indicator on said point-to-point channel.

10 13. The method of claim 12, wherein said auxiliary information is  
associated with at least one of: a number of active members currently connected to  
said established group call, a priority level of said established group call, a time  
since said established group call was initiated, an urgency level associated with  
unconnected members joining said established group call, and an identifier of said  
15 established group call.

14. The method of claim 10, further comprising the steps of:  
reading, at a terminal, said indicator from said point-to-point  
channel;  
comparing a user group identity associated with said indicator to at  
20 least one stored user group identity associated with a user of said terminal; and  
selectively informing said user of said established group call based  
on a result of said comparing step.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said step of selectively informing  
said user further comprises the step of:

displaying information associated with said user group on a display of said terminal.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein said step of selectively informing said user further comprises the step of:

5 triggering a vibrating device built into said terminal to notify said user of said established group call.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein said step of selectively informing said user further comprises the step of:

10 emitting, from said terminal, an audible sound indicating an opportunity for the user to join said established group call.

18. The method of claim 14, further comprising the step of:

inputting, by said user, a request to participate in said established group call; and

15 transmitting, by said terminal, a signal requesting participation in said established group call.

19. The method of claim 10, wherein said indicator is transmitted as part of a registration response message on said point-to-point channel.

20. The method of claim 10, wherein said indicator is transmitted as part of a short message service (SMS) message on said point-to-point channel.

21. A method for communicating in a system which supports group calls comprising the steps of:

establishing a group call between at least two members of a user group; and



indicating to said at least two members that a new member of said user group has joined said group call.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein said step of indicating further comprises the step of:

5 transmitting an alert signal to said at least two members over at least one channel used to establish said group call.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein said step of indicating further comprises the step of:

providing an identity of said new member.

10 24. The method of claim 23, wherein said identity is a name of the new member.

25. A method for communicating in a system which supports group calls comprising the steps of:

15 establishing a group call between at least two members of a user group; and

indicating to remaining ones of said at least two members that one of said at least two members is terminating participation in said group call.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein said step of indicating further comprises the step of:

20 transmitting an alert signal to said remaining members over at least one channel used to establish said group call.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein said step of indicating further comprises the step of:

providing an identity of said terminating member.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said identity is a name of the terminating member.

29. A mobile station comprising:  
5 a receiver for receiving information transmitted over an air interface; and  
an output device, responsive to said received information, for informing a user regarding an active user group call.

30. The mobile station of claim 29, wherein said output device is a  
10 display.

31. The mobile station of claim 29, wherein said output device is a speaker.

32. The mobile station of claim 29, wherein said output device is a vibrator.

33. The mobile station of claim 29, wherein said mobile station includes  
15 at least two devices from the group of: a display, a speaker and a vibrator and further wherein said output device is a selected one of said at least two devices.

34. The mobile station of claim 33, wherein said received information  
further comprises a priority level associated with said group call and further  
20 wherein said selected one of said at least two devices is chosen by said mobile station based upon said priority level.

35. The mobile station of claim 34, further comprising:  
means for allowing said user to identify a relationship between  
available output devices and priority levels of group calls.

36. The mobile station of claim 29, further comprising:  
5 means for allowing said user to enable a particular output device as  
said output device for informing said user regarding said active user group call.

37. The mobile station of claim 29, further comprising:  
means for allowing said user to enable different output devices as  
said output device for informing said user regarding said active user group call  
10 dependent upon a priority level of said active user group call.

38. The mobile station of claim 37 further comprising:  
a memory device for storing a mapping between user group  
identifications and text-based descriptors, wherein said output device outputs a text  
based descriptor which corresponds to a user group identification received over  
15 said air interface.

39. The mobile station of claim 38, wherein said memory device further  
stores a mapping between sub-user group identifications and text-based  
descriptors.

40. A group management system for managing at least one user group  
20 associated with group calls supported by a radiocommunication system, said group  
management system comprising:

a control unit for managing information associated with said at least  
one user group, including controlling variable auxiliary information which can be

transmitted by said radiocommunication in conjunction with an indication of an active group call associated with said at least one user group.

41. The group management system of claim 40, wherein said variable auxiliary information selectively includes a priority level associated with said active group call.

42. The group management system of claim 41, wherein said priority level is used by said radiocommunication system to determine access priority for users on an access channel.

43. The group management system of claim 40, wherein said variable auxiliary information selectively includes a request for inactive members of said user group to join said active group call.

44. The group management system of claim 40, wherein said variable auxiliary information selectively includes one or more of: subject, location and status information associated with said active group call.

45. A group management system for managing at least one user group associated with group calls supported by a radiocommunication system, said group management system comprising:

means for monitoring establishment of group calls, by said radiocommunication system, associated with said at least one user group:

means for monitoring an activity status of users within said at least one user group; and

means for displaying monitored information to a group manager.

46. The group management system of claim 45, wherein said monitored information includes all logged-in users.

47. The group management system of claim 45, wherein said monitored information includes all active users.

5

48. The group management system of claim 45, wherein said monitored information includes all logged-in users within a certain area.

49. The group management system of claim 45, wherein said monitored information includes all active users within a certain area.

10

50. A mobile station comprising:  
a transceiver for transmitting and receiving radio signals; and  
an input device for allowing a user to selectively request  
information associated with established group calls, wherein said transceiver reads  
said information in response to said user's request.

15

51. The mobile station of claim 50, further comprising:  
a display for displaying text identifiers of established group calls  
based on said information.

52. The mobile station of claim 50, wherein said information includes  
names of participating members of said established group calls.

20

53. The mobile station of claim 50, wherein said transceiver reads a  
broadcast channel in response to said user's input.

54. The mobile station of claim 50, wherein said transceiver reads a change flag on a paging channel in response to said user's input and selectively reads a broadcast channel based on said change flag.

55. The mobile station of claim 50, wherein said transceiver sends a  
5 message in response to said user's input.

56. The mobile station of claim 55, wherein said message is addressed to a user group central management unit.

57. The mobile station of claim 55, further comprising:  
a memory device for storing said information, wherein said mobile  
10 station outputs said information after receipt of said user's input.

58. The mobile station of claim 57, wherein said mobile station first updates said information in said memory prior to outputting said information.

59. The mobile station of claim 29, wherein said receiver receives a user group identification value associated with said active user group call, said  
15 mobile station further comprising:  
a processor for comparing said received user group identification value with at least one user group identification value stored in said mobile station.

60. The mobile station of claim 59, wherein said at least one user group identification value is stored in a card that is removable from said mobile station.

20 61. The mobile station of claim 59, wherein said at least one user group identification value is entered by said user via an input device to said mobile station.

62. The mobile station of claim 59, wherein said user enters an identification number which is mapped to said at least one user group identification number, said at least one user group identification number having been pre-stored in a memory device of said mobile station.

5 63. The group management system of claim 45, wherein said means for monitoring an activity status of users within said at least one user group further comprises:

means for polling a home location register to identify users associated with said at least one user group that have recently logged-in to the  
10 radiocommunication system.

64. The group management system of claim 45, wherein said means for monitoring an activity status of users within said at least one user group further comprises:

means for receiving information from a home location register that  
15 identifies users associated with said at least one user group that have recently logged-in to the radiocommunication system.

65. A method for communicating in a radiocommunication system comprising the steps of:

broadcasting information associated with established group calls on  
20 a first broadcast channel; and

broadcasting, on a second broadcast channel, a change flag associated with changes in said information associated with established group calls transmitted on said first broadcast channel.

66. The method of claim 65, wherein said first broadcast channel is a common broadcast channel (BCCH) and said second broadcast channel is a paging channel (PCH).



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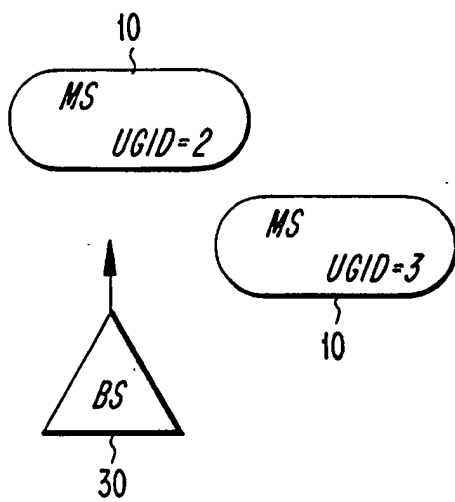
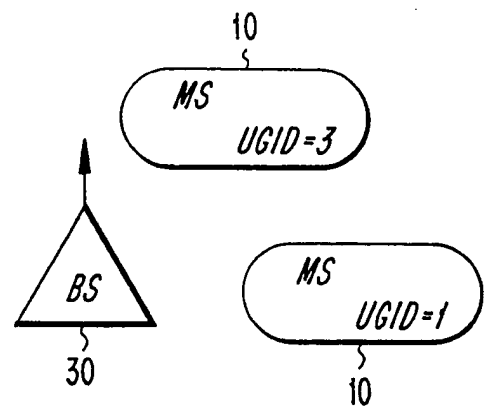
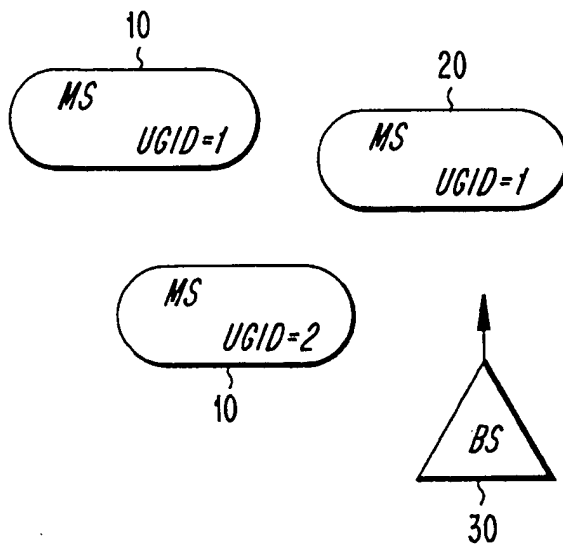


FIG. 1

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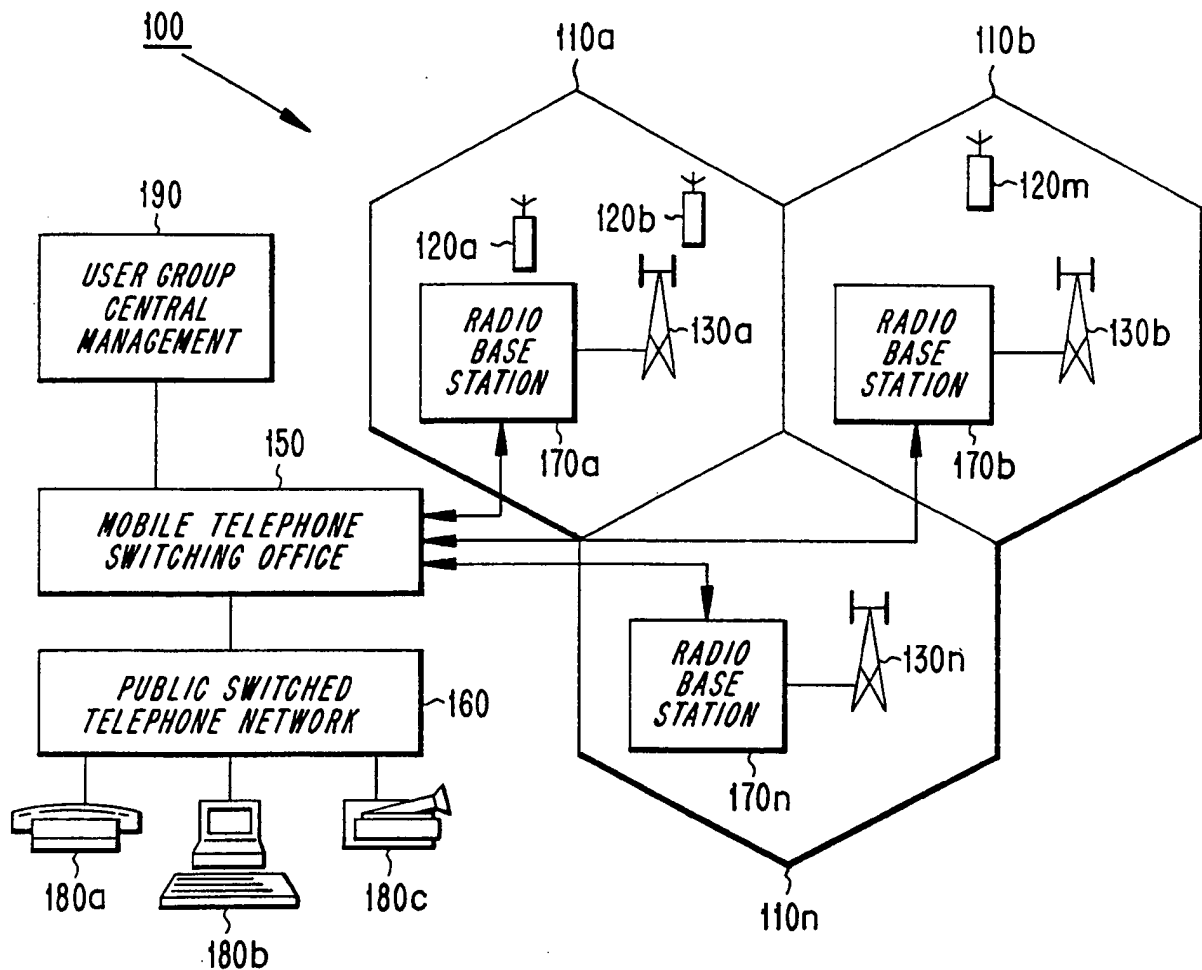


FIG. 2

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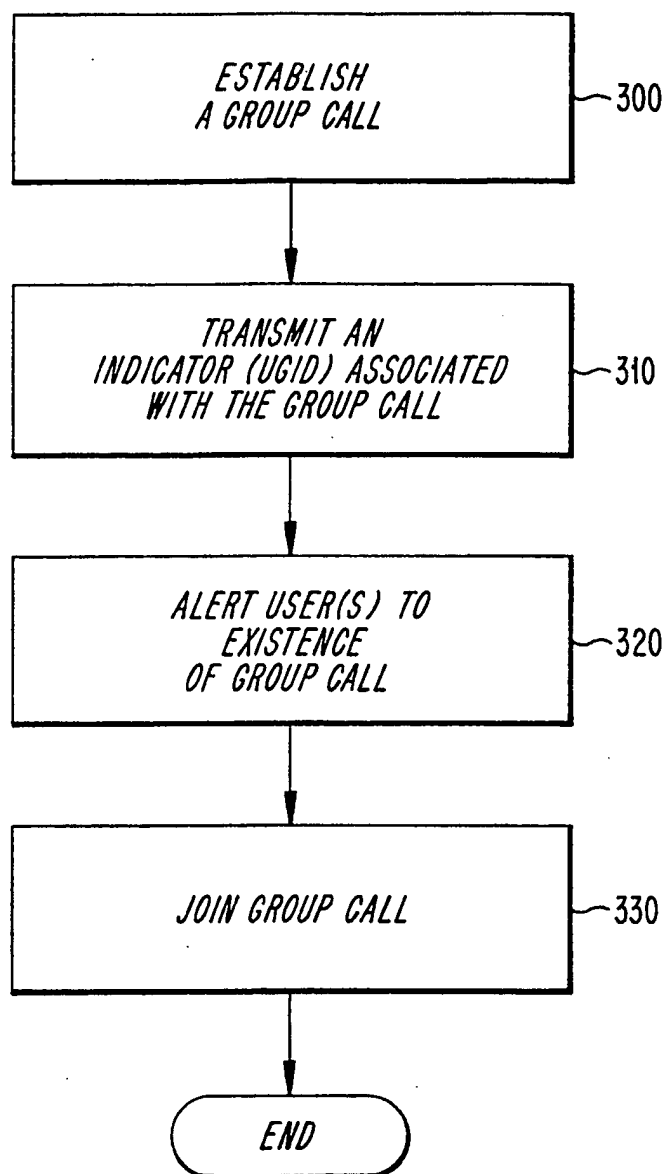


FIG. 3